

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1893.

A COTEMPORARY, speaking of Forney's avowed aspirations for a Senatorship from North Carolina, advises him to look further South:—to try Texas or Mississippi. We, on our own hook, would advise the "Duck" to go down further still, and into a yet warmer climate:—in fact, to an estate which is now exceedingly well represented in the National Councils.

Radicalism.

"God help the country that is to be ruled by such an element as that," said a leading member of the Radical party, in referring to the Republican First Ward Meeting at the City Hall on last Monday evening. Such a conviction, we may say, is one that has long been felt. In its full force, by all intelligent men who have the real and true good of their country at heart, and although there is no remedy for the fact in the immediate present, it is at least gratifying to know that the truth is forcing itself upon some of the members of the grand party of ruin.

The scene of last Monday night, disgraceful as it would have been to a Southern Democratic assemblage, or to a party of Southern colored men alone, was yet in full keeping with the discordant, infamous elements which must either rule or ruin. Because some of the colored men of this city, and those among the most intelligent and respected of their class, dared to think for themselves, and to desire the nomination of a candidate of their own choice, the two or three sovereign radicals of this city marshaled their hosts for the fight, and the scene of discord was inaugurated. "A perfect Babel" would hardly express the first half hour of the Monday night meeting; "a young hell let loose" would more naturally suggest itself to the mind as one looked on and saw here and there leaders in the strife, men without character at home or abroad; who know no God but themselves, and who are of those who would "rather reign in hell than serve in heaven."

"Yet this is Rome, that sat upon her seven hills," &c. Yet this is Wilmington, one of the oldest settlements upon the Atlantic coast, once represented in her legislative halls by men of learning, and of wisdom and patriotism, now represented (alas! for the word) by her former slaves and by aliens who come among us, not only without characters for good, but absolutely blackened with evil. Yet this is the model Republic of the world, and we are now in the full flush of the model XIX century. Of the future one thing is sure: either the Republic must fall, or the Radical party must sink, and the latter we firmly believe to be written out in the short future. The maxim that "the excesses of parties will ultimately cause their ruin," is more than applicable to the case in point, and we look forward with much confidence to the speedy dissolution of the present Radical organization as one of the certain things of the future. Let our people but bear a little longer.

Political Prescription.

The New York Times, in a recent issue, has the following as the first sentence of its leader:

One of the most satisfactory signs of improving opinion throughout the south, is the disposition of Republicans to expunge from the law and from the policy of their party all traces of proscription and political disabilities.

The Times, although often-times well posted, is certainly in a gross error here, for there has never been a period of Republican rule with us, that has been so outrageously proscriptive as now. A few men have obtained the control of the entire party, and the petty leaders throughout the different cities, towns and townships, are all dependents of theirs, held together by the feudalism of office. There is no employment of any kind, either in the gift of county, State or municipality, no matter how picaresque that employment may be, which any other than a Radical vote can obtain. The question of capability is entirely set aside and ignorant negroes or itinerant white men, with neither ability to perform properly, nor honesty enough to work fairly, are installed in offices of emolument and trust. Even the very laborer—the day laborer—cannot obtain his manumission unless he shall have first given in his adherence to the dominant party. On the contrary, where the colored population, as a class, are all Radical voters, they can yet be found in the employ of in almost every Southern household, and in every place of business on the streets. While the negroes of the South receive the labor and confidence of the Southern whites, yet those very whites are proscribed by the party of which class are the political slaves and tools. So much for the removal, in the South, of the "proscription and political disabilities" of which the Times discourses.

All for Party.

J. S. W. Eagles, colored policeman, and one of the candidates for the vacant Legislative seat from this county, at the negro assemblage on Thursday night, assured his people, among other things, that, if elected, he would "always vote for the interests of the Republican party." The remark was significant, although from an insignificant source, as it fully defines, in one sentence, the position of the party of ruin. The "interests of the Republican party" means, in plain words, the interest and benefit, politically and pecuniarily, of its each and every individual member. The interests of the community, as a community, are nothing when weighed in the balance with party and with private aggrandizement, and the course of the present corrupt administration, in all of its departments, especially in those in this commonwealth, of State, county and municipal affairs, bears out fully the policy announced for himself by Eagles.

Formerly the word "constituents" was applied in its broadest and most comprehensive sense, and the Legislature who was sent to the Councils of this State, was actuated far more by a righteous desire to vote, in all matters, for the benefit of the particular community which he represented,

than by a desire to advance and promote the private aims and selfish views of any man, or set of men. Now it is different, and the axe of proscription which has so long fallen upon the necks of the true white men of the land, is held up in terror over those, of any political shade or complexion, who may fall under the displeasure of the powers that rule and ruin.

The New York Times is often witty, but not always just. The following, from a late issue of that paper is both witty and just, and that, too, at the expense of its party affiliations:

A correspondent complains that at the recent reunion of the Army and Navy of the Gulf, there were no negroes pronounced upon Gen. Banks and Butler, the two commanders of the Army of the Department of the Gulf. Gen. Banks and Butler ought to have been present at the reunion and attended to this matter.

Cuban Affairs.

Affairs in Cuba seem to be approaching a crisis, and it is probable that the success or failure of the Revolutionary party will be fully established before the close of the present year. Two expeditions for the first time, one following close upon the other, lately started from New York. The first was captured, but the second, consisting of two hundred men and a good supply of arms and ammunition, succeeded in getting safely to sea on last Tuesday morning.

The Coolie Question.

The Press throughout the country, North as well as South, are at present busily engaged in discussing the proposed introduction of Chinese labor into this country, and the proposition meets with much approval in both sections. The imperative necessity for a greater supply of labor in the South is conceded on every hand and the introduction of these Coolies seems to be wished by all, except a few over zealous friends of the colored race, who fear that it may injure the material and political prospects of the immaculate negro. We must have more labor, but, whether it will be wise to fill the void with this strange Chinese element, is a matter worthy of careful consideration.

The idea that such a course would injure the negro labor and drive them from the field, can be easily refuted, and that, too, by actual figures. It is stated that there are more than four hundred and twenty-five million acres of cotton lands in the South, and that, of this vast area, less than one-fifth-eighth part was planted with cotton last year. Thus, the negro labor is only sufficient to till just one-fifth-seventh of the arable cotton lands of the South, while the remainder is left entirely idle. And the present proposition is not to injure or to displace in any way the colored man, but to merely introduce another element of labor, whereby the waste places of the South may be cultivated and made profitable. Viewed in that sense, it can well be said that the land is broad enough and wide enough for all, and fifty times the number of farm laborers now at work in the South could find the land to labor upon.

But, before the first Coolie is brought into this country, the matter should be considered long and well, and in all its different bearings. These Chinese are a strange people; are, in reality, our antipodes in birth, education, religion and nationality, and might prove rather a bane than a blessing. Can they be reconciled to our mode of life, or we to theirs?

We know but little of them;—less, as a people, than of any other nation under the sun. We have been told that there are some sixty-five thousand of them now in California, and that the mass of them are temperate and industrious, yet clinging to their own traditions and isolating themselves from all other peoples. We only know that China is densely, and the South sparsely, populated; that the former, with a comparatively small area, has four hundred and fifty million inhabitants, and that the waste fields and other lands of the South could give employment to nearly one-fourth of those. Labor will seek its own level and will regulate its own wages, and, whether wise or unwise to admit them among us, we here predict that they will come and that the fertile fields of the Carolinas will be among the first to find them labor. A number of planters in South Carolina are already arranging to receive them, and we feel that the necessities of our own section will soon bring them here.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Crops.—Agriculture.—Irrigation.—Fertilizers.—Herbs and Roots.—Wilmington, &c., &c.

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS.

July 13th, 1893.

Dear Journal:—While probably it is too early to pronounce positively upon the crop prospect, for a much longer continuance of the present drought will very seriously cut off the yield throughout the entire Middle and Western portions of the State, still I am glad to say that the farmers are very much inspired at present. Everywhere along the route from Wilmington hither the crops were looking fine, and while not positively suffering for rain, still it was much needed, and the continuance of the hot, dry weather will greatly check their growth and yield. The refreshing showers which fell in New Hanover and the lower part of Duplin on the 9th were most timely, and will be sufficient, I trust, to save the more forward corn. The extent of the showers was, however, very limited. From Magnolia to this point we found much dust, which, with the heat, rendered traveling very unpleasant.

The great frequency with which fine prospects for abundant harvests are destroyed or injured by drought in the Middle portion of this State, would seem to demand some counteracting influences. There is much good land along the North Carolina and Western North Carolina Railroads from Raleigh to Morganton, and I am satisfied that eight out of every ten failures to raise good crops result from want of rain in July and August. Among the hills of this section the crops cannot stand as long dry seasons as they can in the low country, and I think droughts are more frequent here than there. The

system of irrigation must be introduced, or this section can never become a rich agricultural country. The creeks and branches are so numerous, and from their courses can be so easily made to flow over fields, and frequently with little or no cost, that I wonder that the more enterprising and intelligent farmers have not inaugurated it. It must be done sooner or later, and the pioneers in this enterprise will not only reap the reward of their labors, but will confer a great boon upon the entire country.

There is another point in which the farmers of Middle North Carolina are far behind their Eastern cotemporaries. They use but little manure. And in this respect I am forcibly struck with the marked difference between this section and similar sections in Middle Georgia, which I have recently visited. There I found the trunks and depots filled with fertilizers, and wagons were busy hauling loads of guano to the neighboring plantations. I suppose I would not overshoot the mark were I to say that more efforts are made and more money expended to enrich the soil on some plantations in Edgecombe county, than in a whole county hereabouts. This is the more reprehensible, because the lands in Middle North Carolina need them more, and the soil would retain the beneficial effects of the fertilizer longer. In many visits to this section I do not remember ever to have seen a "compost heap" or a bag of guano. These people must arouse from their long slumber, or they will be left far in the rear by their progressive brethren in other parts of the State.

Lime seems to be the only fertilizer in much demand, and, in fact, it is one which, if bountifully and judiciously used, would do much good, but the price which it commands debars the farmer from a liberal use thereof. At Salisbury, lime is sold at eleven dollars per ton. And just here, I think a new and profitable business might be opened with this section from ours. Under a liberal tariff between the railroads, with eighty-five to ninety per cent. of lime, could be delivered at Salisbury, from our section, at six dollars, which would bring it within the power of all to use, and would admit of no question, at that price, of its availability as a fertilizer. This is a matter of interest in connection with the recent visit of Professor Kerr to the marl beds of the lower Cape Fear.

It is not to be wondered that under so many difficulties, agriculture lags and people find other employments more lucrative than tilling the ground. They will find ere long that there is no solid reward in merely skimming the surface for a livelihood. Agriculture, intelligent, zealous and persistent agriculture is the only real foundation for permanent wealth and prosperity to any country. Among the most popular, and at present, I believe, the most lucrative, occupation in this immediate section, is the collection of "herbs and roots," and their shipment to Northern markets. I was not prepared to see the extent to which it is carried here. Mr. Shuford, the polite and attentive agent of the Western North Carolina Railroad at Hickory Tavern, afforded me the opportunity to investigate this matter so far as the shipments at his station was concerned.

These herbs and roots are put up with much care, in bales about the size of cotton bales, weighing from three hundred to three hundred and fifty pounds, but much heavier in their appearance. From Hickory Station the shipments average almost a car load a day, bringing to the railroad about twenty dollars. Those shipped from that station are from Catawba, Caldwell and Alexander counties. They are sent principally to Boston and Philadelphia, but I saw bales directed to Chicago and Detroit.

From Mr. Henry Wilfong, an enterprising merchant at Hickory Tavern, I learned that he was paying the following prices for the various articles mentioned for the neighbors who brought them in for barter in greater or less quantities. It will be seen that many of these articles are to be found in great abundance in our section, and could be gathered with more profit:

ROOTS.
Angelica 6 cents; Blood 6 cents; Butterfly 10 cents; Indian Turp 10 cents; Pink 20 cents; Wormwood 13 cents; Snake 25 to 30 cents; Parsley 14 cents.

LEAVES.
Sage 12 cents; Boneseet 5 cents; Comfrey 10 cents; Peppermint 8 cents; Hoarhound 10 cents; Elder (Flowers) 10 cents; Thornapple 10 cents.

BERRIES AND SEED.
Prickly-ash 20 cents; Sumac 6 cents; Sunflower (Seed) 12 cents; Watermelon Seed 10 to 12 cents; Prickly-ash Bark 10 cents.

Mr. Wilfong had an order from Philadelphia for five hundred pounds of watermelon seed. It is really wonderful at the enormous trade which is springing up in these articles. The gathering and preparation of these roots and herbs for market is rapidly growing into one of the leading industries of the mountain section of our State.

I am glad to see that a fair share of the freight of this section finds its way North through Wilmington. Under all the disadvantages, this fact reflects credit upon the enterprise and liberality of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and the Steamship line from our port to New York. Mr. Worth seems fully alive to the importance of this subject, and he is greatly aided by the indefatigable efforts of Capt. Cazaux. When we have a short line to this section by the completion of our railroad to Charlotte, we may expect intimate business relations with these people. I am glad to see that some of our merchants, anticipating that event, are already cultivating their acquaintance. I wish it were more general. By such efforts and enterprises the prosperity of Wilmington will be established.

The French Cable.

The successful laying of the French cable is now a fixed fact, and the continent of Europe, as well as the British Islands, are now connected with this coun-

try by a straight line of wire. This latter enterprise is entirely of French origin and was carried on exclusively under French supervision. It is two thousand three hundred and twenty-five miles long from Brest to St. Pierre, and from this latter place the remaining seven hundred and twenty-two miles extend from Halifax to Duxbury. It was carried out by the "Great Eastern," and follows a higher plateau through the ocean than does the British cable. It is claimed that this new cable is superior in strength and durability, and some other qualities, to the old cable, and that these facts alone will make an advantage of twenty-five per cent. in the rapidity of communication. The European terminus is at Brest, in France, while that on the American side of the water is at Duxbury, Mass.

The completion of this line gives us the third strand now connecting this country with Europe, and while many advantages will result to France, far more will fall to our share. A competition in the lines will probably soon cause a reduction of the tariffs of charges, and, in the event of a war with England, the French line would prove of incalculable advantage to us, and, in regard to France, would the English cable assist us.

This French cable has been built by a company and it is stipulated that it shall touch only French and American shores; that the company shall have exclusive control of the line for twenty years, and that the charges shall not exceed twenty dollars for twenty words. Communication on this new cable has not yet been opened, as a treaty of reciprocity has not yet been entered into. Possibly the difficulty may be adjusted soon, but Attorney General Hoar is of opinion that it cannot be done until Congress meets.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATING CONVENTION.

A Complete Menagerie!

FUN FOR THE MILLION.

LUDICROUS AND DISORDERLY SCENES.

The big local Radical show has met and the contending factions have bitterly fought each other. No anticipation of the fuss actually realized could have been extravagant. The farce was mighty and the scene enacted, though it was disgusting, contained in it every element of the ludicrous.

The Convention met in Thalian Hall yesterday morning. The delegates, consisting for the most part of greasy negroes, occupied the stage. In front was a large and variegated audience, among whom, besides the adherents of either side, were many of our own people, drawn thither to see the "elephant" and laugh at the fun. Much time was spent in arranging forms, but finally the Convention was called to order by the "Generalissimo of the Golden Clique," and Chairman of the County Republican Committee, G. Z. French.

The call of townships was made by French, and all found to be represented (or misrepresented) but Holly and Masonboro.

It was then moved that Geo. L. Mabson (colored) be made permanent President of the Convention.

This motion was put to a vote and decided by French as carried. A division was called for, but French stated that he did not hear the call until he had announced his decision. Edgar Miller (colored) insisted that he had made the call before. French did not recognize Miller as a member of the Convention. Miller and C. W. Avant arose to their feet and said, "neither do we recognize you, sir, (French) and Mabson as members of this Convention."

Notwithstanding the opposition Mabson took the Chair, and indulged in a spread-eagle Republican star-spangled-banner speech at some length.

J. G. Buleken (white) was elected Secretary of the meeting, but did not show himself during the whole morning session. G. W. Price (colored) moved that a committee of seven to examine the credentials of delegates be elected by the Convention.

French offered a substitute that the Chair appoint.

Miller offered a substitute for the substitute that French be appointed as Chairman, as he seemed desirous to have the matter all his own way.

At this juncture the Chairman recognized Sheriff Schenk as being entitled to the floor.

Price arose to a point of order and said that Sheriff Schenk then he had no business on this floor.

The Chairman responded that if that was the Legislature's Price then he had no business on this floor.

Miller retorted that if that was one of the Washington City police (pointing at Mabson, the Chairman), then he had no business in that Chair.

Price disagreed with his friend French from Holden township, via third ward, through the fourth ward which he (French) represented in the Board of Aldermen, as to his substitute. He (Price) wanted the voice of the people to be heard, and did not come there to be dictated to, even by the generalissimo of the golden clique. Bring in the clique and let them pull their wires, and he would not submit—he and his friends were no longer slaves to a clique.

G. M. Arnold (colored) modestly suggested that every man there stood on his own merits.

Miller retorted that if they stood on their merits, some of them would have been in the State's prison long ago.

Confusion in unmistakable form here began to ensue—there being about fifteen negroes on the floor arising to points of order.

Arnold spoke long and passionately against Price and his friends.

Miller and Price continued to interrupt the speaker with points of order throughout. And here came real confusion. [Cries of "Arnold," "Miller," "Miller," "Arnold,"]

Miller still stood on his feet to a point of order for the twenty-seventh time, and

refused to take his seat until his point was stated, or the President ordered him to sit down. "Then take your seat, sir," lustily cried the Chair.

The Chair then stated that if Miller wanted to be Chairman, he would gratify him by giving him a seat behind the President. The Chair continued and committed himself to the opinion that certain men on the floor were illegal delegates.

Price charged that the President had already usurped the powers of judge and jury and decided that delegates there present held their seats illegally and should be ousted.

Miller lustily insisted on a trivial point of order, and would not take his seat unheard.

A stormy scene followed, with Arnold, French, Miller, Bill Moore and the Chairman all on the floor crying at the top of their voices.

Arnold proceeded with his remarks and was interrupted by Miller, who was ruled out of order and then appealed from the decision of the Chair. The appeal was not allowed.

Price arose to a point of order. The President told him to take his seat or he might assist himself from the meeting. Price said the Chair could rule him out and he could rule the voters of New Hanover county, whom he represented, out also.

The Chair—"Oh! you don't represent anybody but Price and his clique!"

Price, to the Chair—"You represent nobody, but you are from Washington City, and by G-d, sir you can't represent Wilmington!"

French took the floor and was interrupted by cries for points of order. Great noise and confusion ensued, during which Price charged French with being beaten for delegate from the third ward and running up to his plantation and buying up Holden township.

Here an old darkey from the country excitedly rose to his feet and cried "taint so, sir! taint so, and you are a liar!" [Much noise and worse than confusion.]

The Chairman arose to address the Convention and denounced Price and Miller as usurpers, endeavoring to break up the Convention.

Miller called on the Secretary to call the Chairman to order.

The Convention then became disorganized for about five minutes, and, leaving his seat, the President excitedly harangued the members. A big row seemed imminent—but it was a loud bark but no bite—plenty of smoke but no fire.

Order being restored, French attacked Miller as an illegal delegate. Miller planked down his credentials on the table with an offended air.

Miller said he had once been fool enough to help elevate French to office, but, so help him God, he never would again.

A motion was made by Miller to adjourn to 3 p. m. The President decided the question lost by a vote of the house. A division was called for—the Chair positively refused to hear all appeals to divide.

Louder and more deafening became the call and unparalleled confusion ensued—a scene which we will not even attempt to portray.

Quiet being somewhat restored the President expressed the hope that the delegates would protect themselves and him.

Price obtained the floor and kept it, and would not take his seat when ordered.

French, after a while, renewed the motion to adjourn, but for fully five minutes it could not be put for the confusion which prevailed. Finally the Convention adjourned to 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

French took the floor first at the afternoon session, and said he wanted to see business expedited. Stated the question to be the election or appointment of a committee on credentials.

The Chair ruled that the substitute offered by Miller for the substitute offered by French was out of order.

Miller appealed from the decision of the Chair, but before the vote was taken Arnold called for the Secretary to take forward and show his face, and asked if he was ashamed to take his seat.

Price wanted to know who would vote on the question, and said he saw a number of men on the floor claiming to be delegates who actually were not.

Price said that while protests were in order, he would protest against the "big Injun" representative (French) from Rock Hill. Miller protested against Sweat (colored) from first ward. Big nigger from the country protested against Miller. Bill Moore protested against the Chairman from Washington City.

The Chairman arose to address the Convention. Price and Miller would not permit him to speak. The Secretary remained in his seat after the President and friends had departed. Price harangued the crowd—called for a new organization, and his motion to elect Bill Moore President and Buleken Secretary was carried. [It is impossible to describe this scene—it was exciting to the actors—highly ludicrous and amusing to the lookers-on.]

Business was then proceeded with more orderly. A committee consisting of Wm. Thurbur, Aaron Kellogg and Wm. Avant (all colored) was appointed to examine credentials.

While the committee retired Price spoke on the contest and in denunciation of the "golden clique."

Allen Denton (colored) was allowed to speak in behalf of Eagles and his own peculiar views.

The committee on credentials reported the names of 41 delegates from the various townships entitled to seats in the convention.

A committee consisting of G. W. Price, E. McLaughlin, Chas. Mallett, Henry Hall, Deke Nixon and Henry Kohl were appointed to nominate a candidate for the Legislature, who returned the name of

Solon V. Larkins, which nomination was made unanimous by the Convention, with three opposing cheers for Larkins.

Price spoke, and then Larkins was called for and he too made a speech, in which he accepted the nomination.

A committee was appointed to recommend a County Executive Committee, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the old county committee. They reported the following:

Ed. Kidder, Geo. H. Chadbourne, L. A. Hart, Geo. R. French, L. E. Rice, R. P. Barry, H. Kohl, J. W. Schenk, Jr., H. B. Bloom, J. G. Buleken, A. H. Morris, D. C. Davis, Robt. Bloodworth, Sol. Reeves and Sterling Ballings (white) and Owen Dove, Edgar Miller, Chas. Holmes, Ben. Finney, Allen Evans, Chas. Mallett, Aaron Kellogg, G. W. Price, Jr., Ed. Davis, Thos. Lewis, Deke Nixon, David Pigford, H. Horner, Ed. Sidbury, Sam Nixon, Alonzo Brown, Simon Larkins, Dan'l Davis and Dan'l Colville (colored).

The report was adopted by the Convention and the committee empowered to add names.

Geo. R. French (white) here came forward to express his devotion to the Republican party and his willingness to serve on the committee.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Vanished Economy of Grant's Administration—Two Dollars Saved where Four are Spent—Important Cotton Case—Greedy of the Treasury Thieves—The Effect of the Virginia Election—Grant's Secretary, the Senator of the State of Walker—Grant's Good Opinion of Grant and "Old Bourbon"—The Fate of the Great Radical Party—The Course of the Old Democracy—The Great Eastern and the Franco-American Cable—Method of Receiving News—Queer Philosophical Theories, etc.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 14, 1893.

As an evidence of the vanished economy of the Grant administration, even in the trifling affair of departmental economy—of which, however, they have made so much vaunting, as "specimen bricks" of retrenchment—the following exhibits the state of affairs: The civil appropriation bill passed by the last Congress, dispensed with one manager in the third Auditor's office of the Treasury Department, and made a few changes. In consequence thereof, two messengers have been dismissed, and four appointed. This is the retrenchment promised, and this the rate at which it is carried. They save two dollars, and while proclaiming it to the country, spend four. At this rate how long will it take to mortgage the whole country?

The celebrated cotton case of the United States vs. 1,500 bales of cotton, seized as liable to forfeiture under the non-intercourse act of July 13, 1861, and which has been on trial for the past four weeks in Memphis, Tenn., has been decided in favor of the owner, Mr. Geo. M. Gill. Upon receipt of this news, the Treasury Department telegraphed instructions to the United States counsel in the case to carry it up to the Supreme Court of the United States, or to the United States Circuit Court on appeal or writ of error. The case was decided justly, but the Treasury thieves concluded 1,500 bales of cotton were worth fighting for, and they are too anxious to divide the spoils not to make a longer fight.

The Virginia election, in view of the "middle" it is likely to cause in Federal politics, is exciting more interest now, outside of the State, than it did ere the result was known. The extreme Radical journals boast of its being a Radical victory. On the 7th of July Governor Walker made a speech in Norfolk, which President Grant says he read attentively and thoroughly approved. Walker said: "Yesterday was the day of Virginia's deliverance from wrong and outrage. The great mass of those who voted for Wells yesterday knew not what they did, but the vile crew who led them on deserve the execration and condemnation of the civilized world, and let them sink into the insignificance which God Almighty intended they should occupy."

Now, according to this, Grant thinks his Cabinet, and every leading Radical who urged the Wells party on, are vile wretches, deserving the execration and condemnation of the civilized world. General Grant, I suspect, has a good opinion only of himself and good Bourbon whiskey—with a few brick hounds thrown in. But the shrewd Radical leaders, beholding the split in the Radical ranks and knowing its inevitable fate, are anxious to gracefully wheel into the Democratic ranks. Our time has come. I would advise the Democratic party to accept the rank and file of the deluded masses who desire to enlist under the banner of Free Trade, State Rights, Social Equality, Abolition of the Debt and of the Internal Revenue, White Men's Government and the restoration of negro to his proper place; but for the "vile wretches who led them on," let them sink into the insignificance which God Almighty intended they should occupy. Let the justice that Radicals have meted out to be measured back again to them ten fold. In this fight I would give no quarter. If ever the time was when one great party should endorse the sentiment of the Philistine Walker, that "Justice is the part of wise men, and mercy the act of fools" now is the time, and the Radical party the one that should be made to feel the very full extent of the sentiment by the Democratic party. The justice of God will not be satisfied until the North, and especially New England, shall be made to drink the very dregs the bitter cup so long held to the mouth of the South.

A dispatch from the "Great Eastern," dated Brest, July 12, and published yesterday, announces her arrival off Miquelon, but in consequence of a dense fog which prevailed, she had not the cable and buoyed it. It is rather curious that we should be able to get news from our own shores after it has gone to France, sooner than by our own means of communication.

By the time the women have turned themselves into men, the negro made white and civilized, and New England morality was adopted by Christians, then we shall realize the last grand speculation, which is to dig a hole to the subterranean fires and thereby warm and light the Polar regions. Perhaps the time is not very far distant when we shall send for oranges and bananas to Washington Land and Spitzbergen. A German plan has been announced that we shall shortly have two moons. The earth, however, is a little too small for its inhabitants nowadays.

The trial of Millie Gaines, a negro woman, for the killing of a young white man named Ingle, in this city last March, is now in progress. She alleges he seduced her, and she killed him because he intended to take a walk with a white lady. It appears from the evidence that if Millie was seduced by Ingle, she had been in the habit of getting seduced.

New York has 10,000 thieves, exclusive of city officials.

An American school has been established at Sikka.

The New York Hansom Cab Company has all its stock subscribed.

For the Journal.

Floral College.

Messrs. Editors: The Spring session at Floral closed on last Wednesday, the 7th. The classes were subjected to a rigid examination, and we do not remember to have seen young ladies in any of our Seminars do more credit to themselves or to their teachers. It was evident that there had been no special preparation for a public display, but that the pupils had been faithfully and thoroughly instructed. It is often the case that there is much discipline practiced on the public by partial answer questions with such promptness, and with apparently so little thought and reflection, that it was manifest that the whole thing had been hashed and doctored for the occasion. But at Floral, last Wednesday, the pupils were subjected to a fair and honest test of scholarship, and the result was very creditable to themselves and their teachers. Everybody that witnessed the examination was satisfied with the evidence they gave of diligent application and commendable progress in their studies.

The department of Drawing and Painting, in charge of Miss